(LVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2832.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1801.

PARIS, February 25.

Halmont, to citizen Devoiſe, commiſſary-general of commercial relations, charge d'affaires to the bey of Tunis, on board the brigantine Bons Patriotes, the 15th Nivoſe, January 5.

AFTER the requeſt you have made of citizen Nobile, for details relative to the army, I anſmit to you, citizen commiſſary-general, thoſe at are within my knowledge.

The ſhips ſent from France to Alexandria, and arved before our departure, were 12 in number, loadd with muſquets, and carrying good news.

With reſpect to the army of Egypt, I can teſtify you that it is in good condition, well cloathed, ell armed, and regularly paid; for a year paſt they ave had no epidemic diſeaſe; the laſt year the plague as made but few ravages; we have not loſt 150 men diſeaſe.

The port of Alexandria was entirely free, no veſl of the enemy was cruiſing there; the Turks and ngliſh, who were kept there for a long time, had ll retired from the 15th to the 20th Vendemaire th and 12th October.)

Alexandria is in a reſpectable ſtate of defence; very day they are at work at the fortifications; more han 100 pieces of cannon are on the batteries. Aoukir is equally well fortified and better than it ever as been. Cairo is alſo fortifying every day; on all e mountains that ſurround it, towers have been uilt, from whence the troops may aſſiſt in caſe of eed, and where they are ſheltered from ſudden atacks; every little fort is ſupplied with water and roviſions. Damietta is alſo ſecured from every atack from the enemy. On the ſide of Upper Egypt e are perfectly quiet, ſince the treaty of peace conluded between general Kleber and Mourat bey; the atter obſerves faithfully the conditions of the treaty, nd the moſt perfect underſtanding ſubſiſts between im and general Douzelot, who commands in Upper Egypt.

When we left Alexandria, they expected a deſcent om the Engliſh; if ſuch be their intention, they hould be guarded in their meaſures for they will find en of courage, well diſpoſed to give them a good eception. Our ſoldiers are ſo inured to the climate, hat they march through the deſerts better than the atives. Our cavalry is well mounted, and our artilery is in the beſt condition. Be aſſured, citizen ommiſſary, that our troops will be delighted to ſee he approach of the Engliſh; once on ſhore, and they romiſe that they will never ſuffer them to re-embark.

The Heureus Union, having on board citizen Taien and ſeveral other paſſengers, ſailed the 27th Brumaire.—She is probably taken.

We met the Nile corvette; ſhe was going to France with officers charged with diſpatches.

Such is, citizen commiſſary, the moſt recent intelligence from Egypt.

Receive, I requeſt, the aſſurance of my reſpect.

(Signed) D'HALMONT.

LONDON, March 3.

CONVENTION

Of the NORTHERN POWERS.

(From the Stockholm Court Gazette of the 3d Feb.)

Convention for the re-eſtabliſhment of an armed neutrality, between his majeſty the king of Sweden, of the one part, and his majeſty the emperor of all the Ruſſias, of the other part, concluded and ſigned at St. Peterſburg, the 4th (16th of December,) 1800, accepted and ratified by his Swediſh majeſty on the 20th of December, and by his Imperial majeſty of all the Ruſſias on the 8th (20th December), in the ſame year.

In the name of the most Holy and undivided Trinity.

In order that the freedom of the navigation, and the ſecurity of the merchandiſe of the neutral powers, may be eſtabliſhed, and the principles of the laws of nations be fully aſcertained, during the continuance of the preſent maritime war, his majeſty the king of Sweden, and his majeſty the emperor of all the Ruſſias, actuated by their love of juſtice, and by a reciprocal deſire to promote whatever may be for the public advantage of their reſpective ſtates, have to that effect determined to give a new ſanction to thoſe principles of their neutrality, which are in their nature indiſſoluble, and to require that they may be reſpected by all powers intereſted in their preſervation. With this view their majeſties have by their declaration of the 15th of Auguſt to the northern courts, who are equally concerned in the maintenance of thoſe general regulations anciently recognized, given them to underſtand how ſincerely it is the object of their hearts to reſtore, in its full independence, the general right of all nations to convey their ſhips and merchandiſe freely and without being ſubject to the control of the powers at war. His Swediſh majeſty imparted his wiſhes and his ſentiments to his great allies, and an happy conformity of their mutual intereſts has induced them to adopt the reſolution of reeſtabliſhing that ſyſtem of an armed neutrality which was attended with ſuch advantages during the American war, and to renew its beneficial principles in a convention adapted to the preſent circumſtances. To this end his majeſty the king of Sweden, and his Imperial majeſty of all the Ruſſias, have nominated, as their plenipotentiaries, namely his Swediſh majeſty, baron Curt Von Stedingk, ambaſſador extraordinary to his Imperial majeſty of all the Ruſſias, lieutenant-general, Chamberlain of the queen dowager, colonel of a regiment of infantry, knight, and commander of the order of the ſword, and knight of the French order Pour les Merites Militaires; and his Imperial majeſty of all the Ruſſias, baron count Theodore Von Koſtopſin, his right truſty privy counſellor, member of the council principale, miniſter of the college of foreign affairs, director-general of the poſts of the empire, grand chancellor and grand croſs of the ſovereign order of St. John of Jeruſalem, knight of the firſt claſs of the orders of St. Andrew, St. Alexander Newſky, and St. Anne, knight of the order of St. Lazarus, of St. Ferdinand and St. Hubert; who, after exchanging their reſpective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. I. His majeſty the king of Sweden, and his majeſty the emperor of all the Ruſſias, declare that they will ſtrictly prohibit the exportation of contraband merchandiſe on the part of their ſubjects with every power whatever, whether at preſent engaged in war, or which may hereafter be engaged in war.

Art. II. In order to prevent all doubts and miſunderſtandings as to what ſhall be conſidered contraband, his majeſty the king of Sweden, and his Imperial majeſty of all the Ruſſias, declare, that they will acknowledge the following articles as contraband, namely, cannon, mortars, fire-arms, balls, flints, flint-ſtones, matches, gun-powder, ſaltpetre, ſulphur, helmets, pikes, ſwords, hangers, cartridge-boxes, ſaddles and bridles, with the exception of ſuch a quantity of the above articles as may be neceſſary for the defence of the ſhips and their crews; all other articles not herein enumerated, ſhall not be conſidered as war or naval ſtores; they ſhall not be ſubject to confiſcation but ſhall paſs free and without reſtraint. It is alſo hereby agreed, that the preſent article ſhall be without prejudice to the particular ſtipulations of former treaties with the powers at war, by virtue of which, the things above mentioned are allowed or prohibited.

Art. III. And whereas it is reſolved, that whatever, by virtue of the foregoing article, can be deemed contraband, ſhall be excluded from the commerce of neutral nations; in like manner, his majeſty the king of Sweden, and his Imperial majeſty of all the Ruſſias, will and determine, that all other merchandiſe ſhall be and remain free; and in order that the general principles of the laws of nature, of which the freedom of trade and navigation, as well as the rights of neutral nations, are the immediate conſequence, may be placed under a competent and ſure ſafeguard, they have reſolved no longer to delay that *voluntary explanation*, from which they have hitherto been reſtrained by motives of their ſeparate and temporary intereſts. With this view they have hereby determined—

1. That every ſhip may freely navigate from one harbour to another, and on the coaſts of the belligerent nations.

2. That the effects which belong to the ſubjects of the belligerent powers in neutral ſhips, with the exception of contraband goods, ſhall be free.

3. That in order to determine what ſhall be conſidered as a blockaded harbour, ſuch denomination ſhall be admitted to apply only where the diſpoſition and number of the ſhips of the power by which it is inveſted, ſhall be ſuch as to render it apparently hazardous to enter, and that every ſhip which ſhall go into a blockaded harbour, that is evidently ſo blockaded, violates the preſent convention, as much as if the commander of the blockade had previouſly adviſed it of the ſtate of the harbour, and it had nevertheleſs endeavoured by force or artifice to obtain admiſſion.

4. That with regard to neutral ſhips, except thoſe which, for juſt reaſons, and upon evident grounds, ſhall be detained, ſentence ſhall be pronounced without delay, the proceedings againſt them ſhall be uniform, prompt and lawful. Over and above the indemnity to which they ſhall be entitled for the damage they ſhall have ſuſtained, complete ſatisfaction ſhall be given for the inſult committed againſt the flag of their majeſties.

5. That the declaration of the officer who ſhall command the ſhip of war, or ſhips of war, of the king or emperor, which ſhall be convoying one or more merchant ſhips, that the convoy has no contraband goods on board, ſhall be ſufficient; and that no ſearch of his ſhip, or the other ſhips of the convoy, ſhall be permitted. And the better to inſure reſpect to thoſe principles, and the ſtipulations founded on them, which their diſintereſted wiſhes to preſerve the impreſcriptible rights of neutral nations have ſuggeſted, the high contracting parties, to prove their ſincerity and juſtice, will give the ſtricteſt orders to their captains, as well of their ſhips of war, as of their merchant ſhips, to load no part of their ſhips, or ſecretly to have on board, any articles which, by virtue of this preſent convention, may be conſidered as contraband; and for the more complete carrying into execution this command, they will reſpectively take care to give directions to their courts of admiralty to publiſh it whenever they ſhall think it neceſſary, and to this end the regulation which ſhall contain this prohibition, under the ſeveral penalties, ſhall be printed at the end of the preſent act, that no one may plead ignorance.

Art. IV. In order to place the commerce of their ſubjects upon the moſt legal and permanent baſis, his majeſty, the king of Sweden, and his majeſty, the emperor of all the Ruſſias, have deemed it expedient to equip a number of ſhips of war and frigates, which ſhall be charged to ſee that the object obtained, and the ſquadrons of each power ſhall take thoſe ſtations, and protect thoſe convoys, which their commerce and their navigation may require, and which ſhall be conformable to the courſe of trade of each nation.

Art. V. To provide againſt all inconveniencies which may ariſe from any nation abuſing the privilege of their flag, it is eſtabliſhed as a regulation not to be departed from, that every tranſport, be it whoſe it may, belonging to the country whoſe flag it bears, ſhall have on board a captain, and the half of the crew compoſed of the ſubjects of that country; and the paſſport ſhall be drawn up in due and regular form. Every tranſport which ſhall not obſerve theſe regulations, or ſhall violate the command printed at the end of this preſent convention, ſhall forfeit all right to the protection of the contracting parties, and the government to which it may belong ſhall alone be reſponſible for all the loſs, damage, or inconvenience it may ſuſtain.

Art. VI. Should it nevertheleſs happen that the merchant ſhip of one of the powers ſhould find itſelf in a ſituation where the ſhips of war of that nation are not ſtationed, and where they cannot have the protection of their own convoys, in ſuch caſe the commandant of the ſhip of war of the other power, if it ſhall be required, ſhall duly and faithfully afford ſuch aſſiſtance as may be neceſſary. The ſhips of war and frigates of other nations ſhall afford protection and aſſiſtance to the merchant veſſels of the other, provided, in the mean-time, that the veſſel requiring ſuch aſſiſtance ſhall not have violated the principles of the neutrality, by having carried on any illicit commerce.

Art. VII. This convention ſhall have no retroſpective operation, and conſequently it ſhall have no references to any differences that exiſted previous to its concluſion. Its application ſhall only be to future acts of violence and aggreſſion, and it ſhall form the baſis of a ſyſtem for the protection of all the neutral nations of Europe, whoſe rights may hereafter be denied or violated.

Art. VIII. Should it, notwithſtanding all the poſſible care of the two powers, and notwithſtanding the obſervance of the moſt perfect neutrality on their ſides, ſo happen that the merchant ſhips of his majeſty the king of Sweden, or of his Imperial majeſty of all the Ruſſias, ſhould be inſulted, plundered, or taken by the ſhips of war or privateers of one or the other of the belligerent powers, the miniſter of the injured party ſhall forthwith repreſent the ſame to the government whoſe ſhip of war or privateer ſhall have committed ſuch act of violence; he ſhall reclaim ſuch captured veſſel, demand due ſatisfaction, and by no means loſe ſight of the inſult offered to the flag. The miniſters of the other contracting power ſhall alſo enforce the complaint in the moſt energetic and determined manner poſſible, and they ſhall generally and uniformly act in concert together. Should their juſt complaint meet with no redreſs, or ſhould be poſtponed from time to time, then ſhall their majeſties have recourſe to repriſals againſt ſuch power as ſhall have refuſed to do juſtice; and that they ſhall endeavour, by every poſſible means, to give effect to ſuch repriſals.

Art. IX. Should it happen that one or the other of the two powers, or both, on account of, or from diſlike to, the preſent convention, or any circumſtance connected with it, ſhould be diſquieted, moleſted, or attacked; in ſuch caſe it is agreed, that the two powers ſhall make it a common cauſe, mutually to defend each other; and they ſhall reciprocally employ every exertion to obtain full and complete ſatisfaction, as well for the inſult done to their flags, as for the injury ſuſtained by their ſubjects.

Art. X. The principles and regulations ſtipulated and ſettled by this preſent act ſhall apply to every maritime war, by which Europe may unhappily be diſquieted. Theſe ſtipulations ſhall alſo be conſidered as perpetual, and upon all occaſions ſhall be appealed to by the contracting powers for the regulation of their commerce and navigation, and for the maintenance of the rights of neutral nations.

Art. XI. As the object and main conſideration of this convention is to enſure the general freedom of commerce and navigation, his majeſty the king of Sweden, and his Imperial majeſty of all the Ruſſias, hereby agree, and bind themſelves to each other, to give their conſent that other neutral powers may become parties to it, adopt its principles, conform to its obligations, and partake of its advantages.

Art. XII. In order that the belligerent powers may not have to plead ignorance of the arrangements concluded between their ſaid majeſties, information ſhall be given to ſuch belligerent powers of the regulations they have determined upon, which, are ſo little of a hoſtile nature, that they can be detrimental to no other country whatever, but on the contrary, are only calculated to ſecure the commerce and navigation of their reſpective ſubjects.

Art. XIII. The preſent convention ſhall be ratified by the two contracting parties, and the ratification ſhall be exchanged, in due and good form, within ſix weeks, or ſooner, if poſſible, from the day of ſigning it.

In teſtimony of the ſame, we, the underſigned, furniſhed with full powers, have hereunto ſigned our names, and affixed our ſeals.

Given at St. Peterſburg, the 4th (16th) of December, 1800.

(Signed)

Curt Von Stedingk,
Von Kostopsin.

[Here follows the ratification of their Swediſh and Imperial majeſties, counterſigned by Joh Chriſt de Toll and count Koſtopſin.]

Ruſſia and Denmark are ſaid to be reconciled again. Ruſſia and Sweden are now at variance. Paul has treated the young king in a very cool and neglectful manner. Theſe things diminiſh the importance of the northern confederacy.

One of the articles in the treaty of Campo Formio, alluded to in the new treaty of peace between France and Germany, ſtates that a treaty of commerce ſhall be forthwith concluded between thoſe powers.

HORNE TOOKE.

This famous character has been choſen a member of the Britiſh parliament for Old Sarum. The election of this gentleman is, however, conteſted, on the principle that he is diſqualified by having taken orders as a preacher.

OF TURKEY.

The army of Paſſawan Oglou, contains ſeveral Frenchmen and Poles of diſtinction. Koſciuſko was expected to join. It is ſaid, the French intend to add a body of troops to it. Thus this formidable army of inſurgents, which, of itſelf, has defied the power of the Turkiſh government, is to be rendered more formidable. Ruſſia undoubtedly meditates a blow on the Sublime Porte. Algiers and Tunis have betrayed ſigns of diſaffection. The throne of the grand ſignior trembles to its baſe—and before we know his crimes we may hear he is deſtroyed. Firſt he is to be executed, and afterwards tried!

March 4.

Accounts are ſaid to have been received by the admiralty, that the French ſquadron from Breſt had been ſeen off Malaga, ſteering E. If this information be correct, their deſtination is Egypt. If Sir Robert Calder ſhould not overtake them, lord Keith has, off the coaſt of Egypt, a force more than equal to cope with them.

The Danes have a ſmall but valuable fleet upon its return from Tranquebar. Theſe Indiamen have already left the Cape, and a proper force is upon the look-out for them. It is computed that we may reaſonably expect to capture about four hundred ſhips belonging to, or carrying the flag of Denmark and Sweden. When theſe circumſtances are conſidered, with the total ſuſpenſion of the very lucrative commerce theſe nations carry on at preſent, having the whole of the Cabotage, or carrying trade of Europe, with the certain loſs to Denmark of her counters of commerce in Aſia, and her two Weſt-India iſlands, and to Sweden, of her very valuable China trade—it is difficult to aſſign the conduct of their courts to any principle of human reaſon, or to any objects of policy whatſoever.

THE KING's ILLNESS.

It will not be thought unintereſting by the public to be informed of the remedy to which is to be attributed, under Providence, the abatement of the fever, and the tranquillity of mind which reſulted from ſuch long repoſe. Several opiates having been tried, without the deſired effect, Mr. Addington ſuggeſted a preſcription which had been uſed by his father, Dr. Addington. A pillow filled with hops, was placed under the king's head, which acted as a ſoporific, and produced the moſt complete ſucceſs.

The quick and viſible progreſs of amendment, ſince this favourable circumſtance, juſtifies the moſt ſanguine expectation of his majeſty's ſpeedy recovery.

Among the numerous inquiries after his majeſty's health, the following card was left:

George-street, Westminster.

Captain Blake, of the grenadiers, in the regiment of col. Murray, at the battle of Preſton Pans, in the year 1745, left among the dead in the field of action, with no leſs than eleven wounds—one ſo capital as to carry away three inches of his ſkull, preſerved 56 years to relate the event, and enabled by gracious protection to make his perſonal inquiries after his majeſty's health.

HABEAS CORPUS.

The law ſuſpending the Habeas Corpus act has been ſuffered to die a natural death. And a number of perſons have already, in conſequence, been liberated from the Tower, and from different gaols.

The Hamburg mail brings advice, that the remainder of the Engliſh troops deſtined to act againſt Egypt has arrived at Marmora, where a great number of ſhips of war were at anchor.

Letters from Conſtantinople mention, that Abdallah Menou's function in Egypt are confined to the duties of governor-general, and that the real command of the troops has, by order of Buonaparte, been given to general Regnor, an officer of great merit.

Extract of a letter from on board Sir Robert Calder's ſquadron, dated off the Rock of Lisbon, Feb. 19.

"We have detached from the Channel fleet, and on the 12th inſt. ran for and made Cape Otegal, which ſeems to have been our firſt rendezvous—there, on the 14th, we encountered one of the heavieſt ſtorms from the eaſt which the moſt experienced ſeamen in our fleet had ſeen for theſe fifteen years—but providentially we know as yet of no material damage ſuſtained, except that of the diſperſion of ſome of the ſquadron, which originally conſiſted of the Prince of Wales, 98, rear-admiral Sir Robert Calder; Pompee, 80; La Juſte, 74; Spencer, 74; Courageux, 74; Thames, 32; Magicienne, 32, Telegraph brig, 16.

"On the 17th the whole ſquadron aſſembled under Cape Finiſterre, except the Montague, Magicienne, and Telegraph brig, the two latter of which had been ſent off by the admiral with diſpatches. This morning we arrived off this place, and were happy to perceive the Montague ſafe in the Tagus, though ſhe had in the ſtorm I have mentioned ſuffered the loſs of her main and mizen-maſts.

On Sunday laſt, died at his houſe in Slough-lane, near Windſor, Dr. Herſchell, the celebrated aſtronomer, and diſcoverer of the new planet *Georgium Sidus.*

BOSTON, April 4.

FROM LISBON—Late.

Letters from a reſpectable merchant at Liſbon, received yeſterday, via Salem, inform, that the controverſy between Portugul, Spain and France had been ſatisfactorily ſettled.

April 9.

From the Mediterranean.

Captain Lovett, arrived here yeſterday from Alicant, informs, that he fell in with the French ſquadron, which eſcaped out of Breſt, about 20 leagues on the Barbary coaſt, bound up the Mediterranean; that he ſpoke an American veſſel who had been boarded by the above ſquadron, and treated politely. Captain Lovett further informs, that the United States ſhip George Waſhington, captain Bainbridge, had returned from Conſtantinople to Algiers, and after tarrying there a ſhort time was ſuffered to proceed home, ſhe brought a number of French priſoners from that place to Alicant, and ſailed from thence with the Rover, and ſeveral other American veſſels, which ſhe convoyed. The crew were in good health. All American veſſels bound up the Mediterranean are compelled to ride quarantine for forty days, before they are permitted to enter any port. Since the rupture between England and the northern powers, upwards of 300 ſail of Swediſh and Daniſh veſſels have been ſent into Gibraltar.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.

We learn from Waſhington, that the frigates Preſident, Philadelphia and Eſſex, with the ſchooner Enterprize, are ordered to cruiſe in the Mediterranean, under the command of commodore Truxton.

For two days paſt ſtrong N. W. winds have prevailed. At the change of the tide laſt night the frigate Conſtellation, laying at anchor in our river, in veering about, was ſuddenly thrown on a rocky ſhoal, and heeled on her ſide. In this ſituation ſhe now remains; her lee gunwales being below the ſurface of the water. During the exertions to right her, this morning, a ſeaman, falling with the main-yard, which unexpectedly gave way, had his leg and thigh fractured.

It is expected that the frigate will be got off without much damage to her hull. In effecting this her rigging will neceſſarily ſuffer.

NEW-YORK, April 14.

Captain Lynch, of the ſhip Niagara, who arrived here yeſterday, informs us, that he brought out London papers to the 6th of March, but that they were miſlaid. He ſays that the king of England continued extremely ill; that a number of Danes and Swedes had been brought into Ramſgate; and that it was hourly expected that England would declare war againſt the northern powers.

He further informs, that ſix American veſſels ſailed in company with him, bound for the Baltic, which had been chartered by the Britiſh merchants at the rate of 9l. ſterling a tun—and that every American veſſel that could be obtained was ſought after with avidity.

Yeſterday morning arrived here from New-London, the United States ſloop of war Connecticut, on her way to join the ſquadron at Hampton Roads. She came through the Sound.

April 15.

A letter from a gentleman of reſpectability at St. Croix, to the editors of this Gazette, contains the following intereſting particulars:

St. Croix, March 21ſt, 1801.

I ſend encloſed a few of our iſland's news-papers, which are only curious from their paucity of information. At preſent we cannot expect much news, as we are entirely prevented from receiving any information from our neighbouring iſlands, by ſome Britiſh frigates, which watch our harbours, and allow nothing to come in or go out but a few Americans. All Daniſh and Swediſh veſſels they carry into Tortola: from which we had an account this day, by a flag of truce which has been ſent over there by our government, that the property would be ſold, and the neat proceeds depoſited in the treaſury, until a declaration of war or a reconciliation takes place; but am fearful it will be the former.

About ten days ſince as our government brig of 20 guns was going over to St. Thomas, in company with a government ſchooner, ſhe was attacked by the Britiſh ſloop of war Arab, captain Perkins. She made a ſignal for the ſchooner to return to this port, which ſhe did; and a conſiderable engagement took place between the ſloop of war and the brig, until another armed Engliſh ſhip came up, and began to aſſiſt the ſhip in her attack; the captain of the brig then made a running fight, until he got into the harbour of St. Thomas. The ſloop of war was conſiderably injured. A few nights after, another ſloop of war ran into a harbour at the weſt end of this iſland, ſent her boats among the veſſels, and cut out three ſhips, two ſloops, and one ſchooner; ſome of them had a conſiderable quantity of produce on board—the ſhips were entirely ſtripped of their rigging; their ſails and rudders were on ſhore.—Though they drifted directly out of the harbour, next morning they were ſtill in ſight, when the captain of the ſloop of war ſent his boat, with an officer and a flag, on ſhore, to the commanding officer of the fort, to demand the ſails and rudders of the veſſels he had ſtolen at night!

We are all under arms, keeping guard and learning our military evolutions continually, hourly expecting a viſit from the Engliſh, to change us into honeſt *John Bulls*, though we are determined to oppoſe them.

P. S. March 22. We have juſt [received information from Guadaloupe, that they expect there daily fourteen ſhips of the line with troops, and their former commander Desforneaux. Should this ſquadron arrive, the Engliſh will have enough to do in the Weſt-Indies without troubling us.

Rum is 5 bits per gallon, and ſugar from 5 1-2 to 7 dolls. per cwt.—American produce ſcarce and high—flour 18 dolls. ſalt fiſh 12 dolls. per cwt.—other articles in proportion.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.

By the arrival of the brig Eliza, from Gibraltar, we learn that the George Waſhington frigate, capt. Bainbridge, upon her arrival at Algiers, from Conſtantinople, took on board the French conſul at that place, and landed him at Alicant.—He was obliged to quit Algiers in conſequence of the dey having declared war againſt France, at the inſtigation of the Ottoman Porte.

Captain Davis, of the brig James Stuart, of this port, previous to his arrival at Gibraltar, ſpoke the French fleet from Breſt, under the command of admiral Gantheaume, and was informed they were bound to Naples; it was, however, generally believed at Gibraltar, that they were going to Toulon, where two ſhips of the line had been ready for ſea ſome time, and were to proceed finally to Egypt. A Britiſh fleet, under the command of Sir John Borlaſe Warren, from before Cadiz, conſiſting of four ſail of the line and four frigates, paſſed the Gut ſix days after, having previouſly diſpatched a faſt ſailing frigate to watch their motions.

Brig Eliza left Gibraltar the 28th February, in company with the United States frigate George Waſhington, from Algiers for Philadelphia; brig Cyrus, Dagget, from Naples for the Weſt-Indies; brig Mary Louiſa, Buſh, of Norfolk, from Leghorn to the Weſt-Indies; parted with the Waſhington the 2d March.

April 16.

There is now in circulation, in this city, a new coinage of French money, denominated "5 FRANCS," which are ſaid to be worth about ninety cents each. As they, in ſome meaſure, reſemble the "French crowns," we think it our duty to give this caution to prevent deception.

Extract of a letter from St. Croix, dated March 22.

"A brig arrived here yeſterday from St. Kitts, who brought the news of 12 ſhips of the line from France, with troops on board, having arrived in the Weſt-Indies, and that all the troops at St. Kitts had embarked for Barbadoes. This news has raiſed the ſpirits of the inhabitants here, and ſugars have got to 8 dollars."

NORFOLK, April 9.

A Spaniſh frigate, with two millions dollars on board, has been caſt away on the coaſt of Peru; 50 of the crew were drowned, and the money loſt.

WASHINGTON, April 13.

Repreſentatives of congreſs elected for Maryland.

Gen. Samuel Smith, without oppoſition.
Joſeph H. Nicholſon, without oppoſition.
John Archer, by 881 votes to 23 votes given to John Carliſle.
Richard Sprigg, in the room of John C. Thomas, General Heiſter.
Mr. Plater.
Mr. Campbell.

The five firſt named are republican, the two laſt federal.

BALTIMORE, April 13.

PARIS, February 12.

Letters from Copenhagen of the 24th January, ſtate, that Mr. Olſen, the Daniſh ambaſſador, had ſet out for Bourdeaux, there to embark for North-America. The object of his miſſion is ſaid to be a new commercial arrangement between the two countries.

April 16.

A poſtſcript of a letter from an intelligent gentleman in Naſſau, (N. P.) to a reſpectable mercantile houſe in Charleſton, dated the 11th ult. mentions:

"The judge declared yeſterday in court, that condemnations of American veſſels to Spaniſh ports were illegal: That he had received *orders from England*, directing reſtitution to be made by the owners of privateers.—This looks well."

MECHANICAL INVENTION.

A *William Stillman*, of Virginia, has lately obtained a patent for a new machine called the *veneering plough*, "invented for the purpoſe of cutting the grooves in cabinet ware, in which are to be applied various coloured woods for ornaments in ſaid ware. The peculiar properties of this machine are, that it coſts but little, and will expedite the buſineſs in a very great degree." Specimens of the machine are to be ſeen at Peter Meem's, George-town, Patowmack; where applications, either for machines or patent rights, are to be directed.

April 17.

There were imported into Kingſton, Jamaica, in the months of April, May, June and July, 1800, from Africa, 6712 *negro slaves!!!*

April 18.

The Prude, arrived at this port from St. Bartholomews, on her paſſage was boarded by the Hornet ſloop of war, in company with 13 ſail of Britiſh ſhips, deſtined againſt St. Bartholomews and St. Martins. It is conjectured by ſome, that the appearance of thoſe ſhips originated the report of a French fleet contained in the letter from St. Croix publiſhed yeſterday.

To be SOLD, by the ſubſcriber, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurſday the ſeventh day of May next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, at the late dwelling-houſe of JOSEPH HOWARD, deceaſed,

A NUMBER of valuable SLAVES, conſiſting of men, women, girls and boys, among them a good houſe joiner, and ſome uſed to work in the houſe; alſo ſundry horſes, cattle, ſheep, hogs, and plantation utenſils. The above property will be ſold to ſatisfy claims from Joſeph Howard, as ſecurity for Benjamin Howard, late ſheriff of Anne-Arundel county. The purchaſers to give bond, payable in twelve months, on intereſt, with approved ſecurity.

MARTHA HOWARD, Executrix of JOSEPH HOWARD.

Head of South river, April 14, 1801. 10 3/6

To the CITIZENS of ANNAPOLIS.

G. DUVALL,

IF elected, will ſerve as an elector of the ſenate.—This information is given to contradict a report that he is not a candidate for that appointment. 10 3/6

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Annapolis, March 31, 1801.

MRS. ABUTH, Annapolis.

Nicholas Brice, Nathaniel Burwell, Richard Boman, Annapolis.

Clerk of the General Court, Elizabeth Claude, Wm. Cample, phyſician, William N. Conner, care of Thos. M'Nier, Robert Cunel, Annapolis; Eliza Caulk, South river; John Chew, Weſt river.

Mrs. Delozier, care of Saml. H. Howard, Thomas Davis, John Devanne, Annapolis; Thomas Dorſey, L. & Thomas Dorſey, Indian Landing.

Margaret Fowler, William Foxcroft, Annapolis.

John Gwinn (4), Joſhua Geer, Thomas M. Goldſborough, Mr. Green, Samuel Godman, Geo. Carr Grundy, Annapolis; James H. Giſt, Kent-Iſland.

Nicholas Harwood, Thomas Harris, John Hurſt, Annapolis; Philip Hammon, near Herring creek church; Samuel Harriſon, jun. (2), Herring Bay.

E. Joice, Annapolis.

Benjamin Lane, Strawberry-Hill; James Lucas, Anne-Arundel county.

Able Marple (3), Sarah Mullane, William Munrow, care of John Munrow, Annapolis.

Thomas Norman (2), Weſt river.

Richard Owen (2), Annapolis.

Edward Pigott, Samuel Peco, Annapolis.

Jeſſe Ray, James Read or Beal Howard, Annapolis.

Rezin Spurrier, near Annapolis; Charles Stewart, South river; Caleb Sappington, Anne-Arundel county.

Friſby Tilghman, Annapolis; Edward Timmons, near Annapolis.

Joſeph Watkins, care of Wm. Alexander, James Weſt, Annapolis; John Wellham, Magothy river; Walter T. Worthington, Caleb Warfield, Charles White, Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

None of the above letters will be delivered without the money.

NOTICE.

THE truſtees of the Poor of Anne-Arundel county will meet, agreeably to law, at the gaol, in the city of Annapolis, on the firſt Monday in May next, to appoint a fit and proper perſon as overſeer of the poor. Applications may be lodged with either of the truſtees previous to that day. 3

Annapolis, April 6, 1801.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcribers, of Anne-Arundel county, have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters teſtamentary on the perſonal eſtate of THOMAS CORNELIUS HOWARD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcribers, at or before the 27th day of September next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under our hands this 27th day of March, 1801.

10 3/6

BRICE HOWARD,
JOHN ROWAN.

NOTICE.

Agreeably to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tueſday the 19th of May next, at the office in the city of Annapolis, for CASH,

THE valuable and complete LAW LIBRARY of HENRY HALL, deceaſed, formerly the property of the late John Hall, Eſq; together with a variety of well choſen books on other ſubjects. Young lawyers and others will find this a good opportunity to make a valuable addition to their libraries, as thoſe books have been ſelected with taſte and ability.

RICHARD G. STOCKETT, Executor of Henry Hall.

P. S. A catalogue of the above books may be ſeen by applying to col. John Gaſſaway, of the city of Annapolis.

April 11, 1801. 2

By virtue of ſeveral writs of *venditioni exponas* to us directed from the general and county courts, will be SOLD, at Elk-Ridge Landing, on Saturday the ninth day of May next, at 12 o'clock, for ready money,

THE following tracts or parcels of Land, SAMPSON'S BEGINNING, and part of WALKER'S INHERITANCE, 284¾ acres, ADDITION to SAMPSON, 104 acres, part of MEADOWS, 110 acres, HENDERSON'S MEADOWS, 85 acres, GODMAN'S SEARCH, 111 acres, TIMBER NECK, 28 acres, YOUNG'S LOCUST PLAINS, 150 acres, and ADDITION to SOMETHING or OTHER, 18 acres.—The above is taken as the property of SAMUEL GODMAN to ſatisfy debts due the following perſons, viz. The ſtate of Maryland, John Johnſon, Eſq; Francis T. Clements, Lewis Duvall, John Luſby, and Zachariah and Lewis Duvall, Philemon and Joſhua Griffith, and for officers fees due for the years 1798 and 1799.

JOHN WELCH, late ſheriff,
HENRY HOWARD, ſheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

2 April 11, 1801.

By virtue of a *fieri facias* to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, at Elk-Ridge Landing, on Saturday the ninth day of May next, at 12 o'clock, for CASH,

PART of a tract of Land called HOWARD'S PATAPSCO RANGE, containing 200 acres, more or leſs, one negro man named Daniel, one negro woman named Nan, one ditto named Dinah, and one negro girl named Sarah. The above is taken as the property of JOHN PLUMMER, and ſold to ſatisfy a debt due Mary Magill, for uſe of Richard Ridgely.

2 HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff.

April 11, 1801.

By virtue of a *fieri facias* to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, at Mr. Caton's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the ſixteenth day of May next,

ALL that tract or parcel of Land called HOPKINS'S FORBEARANCE, GREAT PINEY NECK, LITTLE ditto, ADDITION to HOWARD'S PLAINS, FOREHEAD NECK, BRUSHY ditto, HOPKINS'S CHANCE, and DEEP CREEK NECK, containing 500 acres, more or leſs. The above is taken as the property of PHILIP H. WATTS and GEORGE WATTS, to ſatisfy a debt due James Diſney.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff.

April 11, 1801. 2

In CHANCERY, April 14, 1801.

ORDERED, That the ſales made by BENJAMIN H. MULLIKIN, truſtee for the ſale of the real eſtate of Belt Mullikin, deceaſed, as ſtated in his report this day filed, ſhall be ratified, unleſs cauſe to the contrary be ſhewn before the firſt day of June next, provided a copy of this order be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette three times before the fifteenth day of May next.

The ſaid ſale is of two hundred and nine acres at 50*s.* per acre, 150 acres at 37*s* per acre, and 50 acres at 5 0 3 per acre.

True copy.

Teſt. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

2

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters teſtamentary on the perſonal eſtate of JAMES GAITHER, late of Anne-Aruncounty, deceaſed. All perſons having claims againſt the deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber at or before the ninth day of September next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand this firſt day of April, 1801.

4

PATIENCE GAITHER, Executrix of James.

TAKEN up as a ſtray by CHARLES HAMMOND, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, a dark brown HORSE, ſuppoſed to be twelve or thirteen years old, the hind left foot lame, and has a new ſhoe on, has an old ſhoe on the right foot, and none on before, he appears to have been drawn, is thin, and ſurfeited, and has warts about his right eye. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

April 10, 1801. 2

District of Maryland, to wit:

BE it remembered, That on the tenth day of April, in the twenty-fifth year of the independence of the United States of America, Thomas Harris junior, of the ſaid diſtrict, hath depoſited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words and figures following, to wit:

"MODERN ENTRIES,

ADAPTED TO THE AMERICAN COURTS OF JUSTICE,

BEING A

COMPLETE SYSTEM

OF

APPROVED PRECEDENTS,

CONSISTING OF

CONVEYANCING, DECLARATIONS, ENTRIES, PLEAS, REPLICATIONS, &c. and WRITS.

WITH AN

INDEX

TO THE PRINCIPAL WORK, AND OF REFERENCE TO MOST OF THE ANCIENT AND MODERN ENTRIES.

By THOMAS HARRIS, JUNIOR,

OF THE GENERAL COURT OFFICE, MARYLAND."

In conformity to the act of the congreſs of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies, during the times therein mentioned."

In witneſs whereof, I have hereto ſet my hand, and affixed the ſeal of my office, this tenth day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and one.

2 PHILIP MOORE, Clerk
Diſtrict Court, Maryland.

CITY TAVERN,

Sign of the Indian King and Queen,

ANNAPOLIS.

WILLIAM CATON

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to his friends and the public for the encouragement he has received ſince his commencing his preſent buſineſs, and aſſures them that nothing ſhall be wanting on his part to give general ſatisfaction to all who may pleaſe to honour him with their cuſtom. His houſe is now completely provided with every neceſſary article of the beſt quality, and he ſolicits the encouragement and patronage of a generous public.

He has rented that large, airy, and commodious houſe lately occupied by Mrs. Mann, where ladies and gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodging, diſtinct from his tavern, in a handſome ſtyle, at a reduced price, by the day, month, or year.

Having provided himſelf with the beſt hay and oats, he will take horſes to ſtand at livery, on the loweſt terms. He has alſo laid in a large quantity of ice for the ſummer ſeaſon. 2

LLOYD M. LOWE,

BEGS leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has removed to the houſe in Corn-Hill-ſtreet, formerly the property of Beriah Maybury, where he will take boarders by the day, week, month or year, and endeavour to give ſatisfaction.

He has alſo opened a grocery ſtore, where he keeps a general aſſortment of groceries of the beſt kind, which he will ſell for caſh on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Annapolis, April 16, 1801. 2

This is to give notice,

THAT the ſubſcriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Prince-George's county, in Maryland, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of JUDSON M. CLAGETT, late of Prince-George's county, deceaſed, all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, on or before the firſt day of October next, they will otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand and ſeal, this 30th day of March, eighteen hundred and one.

NATHANIEL CLAGETT, Adminiſtrator of JUDSON M. CLAGETT. 3

STEPHEN RUMMELLS,

Boot and Shoe-Maker,

Corn-Hill-ſtreet, Annapolis, in the houſe where Dr. Shaaff formerly lived,

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to the public at large, and his cuſtomers in particular, for paſt favours for the time he has been in buſineſs, and hopes thoſe who have tried his work will continue their cuſtom, they may reſt aſſured that every exertion will be uſed to give ſatisfaction; he carries on the buſineſs for both ladies and gentlemen, in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, and will endeavour to get the beſt materials. 6

THE subſcriber returns his moſt ſincere thanks to the public in general for the liberal encouragement he has met with ſince he commenced buſineſs in this city, he has lately laid in a large aſſortment of the beſt timber, and can ſupply any perſon with waggons, carts, ploughs, cider mills, on a new conſtruction, ſpinning-wheels, and ſcythe cradles, on the ſhorteſt notice; he likewiſe repairs carriages and Windſor chairs, with elegance and diſpatch, he therefore hopes, by his punctuality and attention to buſineſs, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

RICHARD DAW.

N. B. The above articles will be ſold on the loweſt terms for caſh. Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

Annapolis, February 19, 1801. 9

ALEXANDER WELSH,
Clock and Watch-maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has juſt removed from Baltimore to this city, to carry on the above buſineſs. He aſſures the public, that every exertion will be uſed to deſerve their favours.

He repairs clocks and watches of every deſcription.

N. B. Warranted watches, and ſome faſhionable articles in the jewellery line, for ſale. 01

LAWS of MARYLAND,

Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, ESQUIRE,

With a copious INDEX,

In two volumes,

Handſomely bound in calf, and lettered,

Printed under the authority of the General Aſſembly,

Price, Twenty-five Dollars,

Are now ready for SALE, and may be had at the Printing-Office, Annapolis.

The following is an extract from the report of the committee of the Houſe of Delegates appointed to examine the work.

"THE committee to whom was referred the memorial of William Kilty, having referred to the reſolutions of the general aſſembly, by which the memorialiſt has been appointed to reviſe and prepare for publication a complete edition of the laws of this ſtate now in force, and inſpected the manner in which the work has been executed, are of opinion that the ſame has been prepared with great labour, and diſtinguiſhed accuracy and ability."

Annapolis, January, 1801.

THE ſubſcriber preſents his moſt reſpectful compliments to thoſe indebted to him, and earneſtly ſolicits payment of their reſpective balances; he pleads poverty with great truth, and aſſures them, that nothing leſs than payments from them will enable him to comply with the indiſpenſable obligation he is under of paying his juſt debts.

FREDERICK GREEN.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be ſold at the Printing-Office,

Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS
OF
MARYLAND,
Paſſed November Seſſion, 1800.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, on the 29th of October laſt, a negro man named ALLEN, of a dark complexion, about 21 years of age, and 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, who ſays he is the property of a Mr. JOHN SIMMS, of South-Carolina, and formerly the property of capt. Thomas Rogerſon, of this county. His owner is deſired to come and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold according to law.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff
Charles county.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 28th of September laſt, a ſtout well made mulatto fellow, by the name of NED, he is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with ſtreight black hair like that of a white perſon; he had on when he went away, an oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers and a ſhort white kerſey coat, he alſo took with him ſome other cloaths. Whoever takes up the ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any gaol in the ſtate of Maryland, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, with all reaſonable charges, and if taken out of the ſtate aforeſaid, and brought home, ſhall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, with reaſonable charges, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living near the Head of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland. P. HAMMOND.

N. B. All perſons are forewarned harbouring the ſaid fellow on their peril. 20

November 15, 1800.

TO BE RENTED,

For the term of ſixteen months,

THAT commodious DWELLING-HOUSE in which captain S. Godman formerly reſided, and at preſent occupied by the ſubſcriber, together with a large lot and garden. The premiſes are in good repair, and poſſeſſion will be given immediately. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, or to SAMUEL RIDOUT, Eſq. of Annapolis.

January 1, 1801. W. D. ADDISON.

GIDEON WHITE,
HAS JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE,

From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine ſtore Baltimore,

A freſh ſupply of the following valuable medicines:

DR. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, deſtumons of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meazles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of ſight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleaſant preparation for chopped and ſore lips, and every blemiſh and inconvenience occaſioned by colds, fevers, &c. ſpeedily reſtoring a beautiful roſy colour and delicate ſoftneſs to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER
FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, abſorbing all that acrimonius ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAMILTON'S
GRAND RESTORATIVE,

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable to the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance—the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of—nervous diſorders, conſumptions, lowneſs of ſpirits, loſs of appetite, impurity of the blood, hyſterical affections, inward weakneſſes, violent cramps in the ſtomach and back, indigeſtion, melancholy, gout in the ſtomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emiſſions, ſeminal weakneſſes, obſtinate gleets, fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenneſs, &c. &c.

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

The grand reſtorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which aſſiſts conſiderably in producing a gradual and laſting effect. Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

DR. HAMILTON'S

Genuine Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard.

FOR the cure of rheumatiſm, gout, rheumatic gout, palſy, lumbago, numbneſs, white-ſwellings, chilblains, ſprains, bruiſes, acute and chronic rheumatiſm.

Many perſons have been much diſappointed by purchaſing medicines under the name of Eſſence of Muſtard, which are perfectly different from this remedy—the ſuperior qualities of which Dr. Hamilton begs leave to prove by the following cures, ſelected from a numerous liſt.

From Mr. Charles Willet, Plaſterer, Pratt-ſtreet, Baltimore.

Sir,

I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I ſtrained my right knee ſo violently by a fall, that I was unable to walk without a crutch, I tried Britiſh oil, oppodeldoc and other medicines, but grew conſiderably worſe, and the part became inflamed and ſwelled to a conſiderable degree, when I was recommended to the Eſſence of Muſtard, and by uſing two bottles I was able to walk in leſs than a week, and am now as hearty as ever.

Dec. 30, 1799. CHARLES WILLET.

Mr. Henry Reeſe, Butcher, Proprietor of No. 24, Centre market-houſe, Baltimore.

Sir,

ABOUT two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of ſingular ſervice to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with the rheumatiſm or rheumatic gout in my left foot and ancle, when Dr. Buchanan recommended the Eſſence of Muſtard, as the only medicine to be depended on, and directed me where to procure it, and by uſing leſs than a quarter of a bottle and a few of the pills, I was able to ride to market next day, and have been perfectly free from my complaint ever ſince.

Jan. 4, 1800. HENRY REESE.

Mrs. Mary M'Crae, wife of Mr. George M'Crea, grocer, Bond-ſtreet, Fell's Point, was perfectly cured (by perſevering in the uſe of Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard) of a rheumatic complaint of eleven years ſtanding. The greateſt part of laſt winter ſhe was unable to dreſs or undreſs without aſſiſtance, ſhe had the beſt medical advice both in Europe and America without effect.

DR. HAMILTON'S *celebrated*
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have relieved upwards of eighteen thouſand perſons of all ages, within nine months paſt, in various dangerous complaints, ariſing from worms, and from foulneſs or obſtructions in the ſtomach and bowels—they are a remedy ſuited to every age and conſtitution, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and are ſo mild in their operation that they cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongſt the faſhionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from any corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the ſmall-pox, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to the health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and ſmooth, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one, more ſo.

HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for

Evacuating ſuperfluous bile, and preventing its morbid ſecretion—removing obſtinate coſtiveneſs, and reſtoring loſt appetite.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FFVER DROPS.

Thouſands can teſtify of their being cured by theſe drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occaſion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

DR. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

CHURCH's GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A ſovereign, ſpeedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches,	Sore throats,
Caterrhs,	Wheezings,
Shortneſs of breath,	Congealed phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat,	Spitting of blood,
Tightneſs of the cheſt,	Soreneſs of the breaſt and
Hooping cough,	ſtomach, &c. &c.

Aſthmas and conſumptions,

And all diſorders of the breaſts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once uſing.

Being the moſt ſpeedy, effectual, and pleaſant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the ſatisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor *maketh oath*, that this ointment doth not contain a ſingle particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its compoſition, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

PATENT
INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,
For the cure of

Venerial complaints of every deſcription.

An extenſive trial of near four years has proved the Vegetable Specific to be effectual in expelling the venerial virus, however deeply rooted in the conſtitution, and has reſtored health to many who have been brought to the grave, by the improper adminiſtration of mercury. Within this period upwards of four thouſand patients have experienced its ſalutary effects.

With the medicine is given a deſcription of the ſymptoms which obtain in every ſtage of the diſeaſe with copious directions for their treatment, ſo as to accompliſh a perfect cure in the ſhorteſt time, and with the leaſt inconvenience poſſible.

Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe any of the above articles are cautioned againſt the impoſition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White.* 34

Wholeſale purchaſers allowed a liberal profit by addreſſing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

NEW
CONVERSATION CARDS,
In Proſe and Verſe—For ſale at this Office.

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